

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

May 10,1901

1069

Uto: countersigned bill of health. April 14, steamship Foxhall, American, master, Larsen; arrived April 13, from New Orleans; crew, 25; passengers, none; cargo, green fruit; destination, Mobile direct.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, April 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make a report of quarantine work done

during the week ended April 23.

Health conditions are excellent—1 death. Dispatched the following vessels after they had complied with regulations: April 17, steamship Stillwater, Galt, American; crew, 24; passengers, 8; cargo, green fruit, baggage disinfected; trunks, 1; bags, 4; valises, 4; arrived from New Orleans, April 16; destination, New Orleans. April 20, steamship *Habil*, Goodmansen, Norwegian, crew, 14; passengers, none; cargo, green fruit; arrived April 16, from New Orleans; destination, Mobile. April 21, steamship Adria, Rasmussen, Norwegian; crew, 15; passengers, none; cargo, green fruit; arrived April 18, from Philadelphia; destination, Mobile, direct.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, April 9, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby make my report for the week ended April 9. Health of this port and surrounding territory has been excel-

lent; no deaths.

Inspected the following vessels: April 4, steamship Habil, Norwegian, Goodmansen, master; arrived, March 31; crew, 14; passengers, none; cargo, green fruit; destination, New Orleans direct. April 8, steamship Alliance, Norwegian, Nielsen, master; arrived April 4, crew 15, passengers none, cargo, green fruit; destination, Mobile, Ala., direct.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JTALY.

Reports from Naples—Smallpox in Sicily.

NAPLES, ITALY, April 13, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended April 13,

1901, the following ships were inspected:

On April 10, the steamship Liguria, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. were inspected and passed 1,355 steerage passengers and 317 pieces of large and 1,700 pieces of small baggage. Three hundred and sixteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 11, the steamship Aller, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 867 steerage passengers and 129 pieces of large and 1,160 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and thirty-seven

pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 11, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 996 steerage passengers and 55 pieces of large and 1,650 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and sixty-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 12, the steamship *Patria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,156 steerage passengers and 60 pieces of large and 1,500 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and sixty-four pieces of baggage were

disinfected by steam.

On April 13, the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,112 steerage passengers and 60 pieces of large and 1,600 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and fifty-six pieces of baggage were dis-

infected by steam.

On April 13, the steamship *Christiania*, of the Hamburg American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 608 steerage passengers and 16 pieces of large and 880 pieces of small baggage. One hundred and three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

It is expected that the emigration from Naples to New York will be

larger this month than it has been for years.

There is an epidemic of smallpox at Acireale, province of Catania, Sicily, and a number of cases are reported as black smallpox.

Smallpox is still prevalent at Naples, as will be seen from the abstract

of bills of health incorporated herewith.

Baggage and other effects of all steerage passengers from Naples and all other places where smallpox is reported are disinfected by steam before being placed aboard vessels.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NAPLES, ITALY, April 20, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended April 20, 1901,

the following ships were inspected:

On April 16, the steamship *Massilia*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,174 steerage passengers and 64 pieces of large and 1,640 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and twenty-eight pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 17, the steamship *Balilla*, of the Celli Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,109 steerage passengers and 65 pieces of large and 1,700 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and forty pieces of baggage were disinfected

by steam.

On April 19, the steamship *Belgravia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 2,223 steerage passengers and 277 pieces of large and 3,200 pieces of small baggage. Five hundred and forty-seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 20, the steamship *Vincenzo Florio*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York.

There were inspected and passed 908 steerage passengers and 187 pieces of large and 1,100 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and forty

pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On April 20, the steamship Werra, of the North German-Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 925 steerage passengers and 160 pieces of large and 840 pieces of small baggage. Two hundred and twenty-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

As will be seen from the accompanying weekly abstract of bills of

health, smallpox is on the increase at Naples.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER, Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Destruction of rats—The depilatory disease.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 8, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last report of April 2 no quarantinable disease has occurred in epidemic form in Japan proper, and that not a single case of cholera or plague has been met with.

In connection with plague, it is officially reported that since November, 1899, about 3,050,000 rats have been destroyed. Of this number, 232 were found to be infected by pest bacilli, all from the localities of Osaka, Kobe, and Hiogo, Wakayama, Gifu, and Shidzuoka, where, as I have before notified you, human plague has occurred. As the rats found dead or captured in Osaka are now found occasionally infected, we may, I think, confidently expect a speedy reappearance of the epidemic at that point.

In re the "depilatory disease" and referring to my report of March 6, I have to say that, while alarming statements continue to appear in the native journals, an official return lately issued with regard to the occurrence of this malady in this, Kanagawa Ken, with a population of 850,000, gives the total number of cases from 1899 to date as 114. It strikes me that in Japan as many cases of ordinary alopecia would be

met with in such a population during this period.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

A death from plague in Wakayama Ken.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 12, 1901.

SIR: Official notice comes this morning of the occurrence of 1 case of plague, taken ill on the 10th and dying on the 11th, in the same locality of Wakayama Ken in which the epidemic of last year pre-Special sanitary officials have been already dispatched from Tokyo to the affected locality.

Should a second case appear, I will telegraph you at once. Respectfully, STUART ELDRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The Surgeon-General,

C. S. Marine-Hospital Service.